



KNOWLEDGE . . . LIBERTY . . . UTILITY . . . REPRESENTATION . . . RESPONSIBILITY.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 4, 1834.

NO. 18.

*From the Globe.*

#### LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.

The publication of Mr. Biddle's *letters of marque and reprisal*, put, for a time, even the presses in the pay of the Bank, at a stand. For several days the Bank official, (the National Bank Gazette,) hesitated to publish the letters. The National Intelligencer, also, delayed giving them to the public, until it had time to get its cue from the Bank in Philadelphia, and it at last borrows a comment from another print, without daring to express an opinion of its own upon the subject. Most of the other Bank journals have acted with the same caution. But the Bank Official has at last presented itself, to vindicate the daring outrage of the President of the Bank, and the Directors elected by him, in the atrocious act of seizing upon and appropriating the sum of \$158,842 77 of the public money. It says:

"But the Bank cannot sue the Treasury: it waited a year, and it sustained a positive refusal; there was, in consequence, no mode left of deciding the question, except to retain the amount out of monies of the Treasury in its possession, and so invite that Department to bring a suit against the Bank, so that the whole matter might go before a court and jury. This it was authorized to do, by law; throughout it has proceeded conformably to the act of Congress. But courts and juries are not to the taste, or temper, or design, of the Executive dynasty: law and judicature they cannot trust; the Bank is refractory; it will not yield its rights and credits to their menaces and denunciations; hence the present furious clamor, which has been timed for the elections, and for which President Jackson himself was employed to give the signal. We trust that there is not a single Whig upon whom the General's tactics will have any other influence than to aggravate disgust and animate patriotic resolution."

Here, then, we have a vindication of this flagrant breach of trust, on the part of the Bank, (not to call it direct robbery of the Treasury,) based upon a palpable and downright falsehood. The Bank Gazette says that "throughout it (the Bank) has acted conformably to the act of Congress." Now, we demand, what act of Congress authorizes the Bank to appropriate the public revenues to the liquidation of damages which it has assumed the extraordinary right of assessing against the Government? There is no such act, nor any law, which by analogy can be strained to give the least countenance to the monstrous pretension. Taking both Mr. Biddle's letters together—the one informing the Secretary of the Treasury of the mode it had adopted of "enforcing its rights" by setting apart upwards of an hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars of the public revenue as indemnity for the pretended loss on the French bill; the other apprizing him of the intention entertained to carry on the depredation, to make good to the Bank whatever it may assume to have lost by the removal of the deposits—the pretension may in the end amount, not only to the appropriation of the revenue which is derived through the Bank on the Government stock, but in the confiscation of the stock itself, and the cutting off altogether of one branch of the national resources. The assertion of such a right, involves a power which might put an end to the Government, and is in itself an absolute war upon it; as much as it would have been in South Carolina, had she enforced her ordinance of nullification. And is it to be supposed that it was the design of the Constitution to permit any individual or corporation to invade, and in fact suspend, the great sovereign right confided by the people to the General Government, of raising and appropriating revenue? Was it ever contemplated by those who established the Government, that the Treasury should be emptied, or its resources affected by any authority whatsoever except that of Congress? Or can it be imagined that such a right, which, in particular instances might in suspending its operations, destroy the Government itself, could have ever been conceded, for the purpose of making the judges, instead of the Representatives of the People, the tribunal to dispose of the wealth of the nation. Such an absurdity never entered the conceptions of the framers of the Constitution; and that there exists in the country an institution capable of carrying

into effect such a monstrous pretension, is one of the strongest proofs that could be given, that such an establishment is essentially hostile to the genius of our Government.

The Constitution declares that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." This evidently excludes the Judicial power—"the Courts and Juries," to which the Bank Gazette appeals—from the right to assess damages against the Government, or authorize the seizure and application of the public money or property to the payment of them. No individual or corporation, not even a State, has power to sue the General Government. The Congress of the United States, consisting of the Representatives of the States and the People, is the grand tribunal which is looked to, by the Constitution, for the redress of grievances which may be inflicted by the Government. The seven Judges have no power to dispose of the rights of the Government, or the money of the People. Even where the United States sues an individual, and a judgment is entered up in favor of the defendant, the party must appeal to Congress to pass an act to obtain an appropriation for the costs, or to make compensation for any injury which shall have been the consequence of the improper suit. Such applications to Congress for redress are numerous. A session never passes without them. Yet while the whole practice of the Government shows that the courts have no right to enter the Treasury, or to dispose of a single dollar's worth of the property to indemnify any individual for an injury done by the Government, we have here the complaining party doing that which the Court could not do itself, and relying on the Judiciary to sanction a wrong, which it has no power to authorize in any form, and much less when committed without semblance of legal warrant.

But if the Bank can thus divest Congress of the power of acting on all demands which require appropriations by law, as a means of satisfying them out of the public Treasury, may it not as easily set aside the judicial decision against it, if one were rendered? If Congress were to declare the act of the Bank a contravention of its constitutional legislative rights, and any attempt were made by the Executive to repossess the Treasury of the public money which has been seized and appropriated by the Bank without color of law, Mr. Biddle would no doubt summon his mercenaries to maintain, with strong hand, his grasp on the public treasure, and could in the same way defy the Judiciary as easily as the President and Congress. There never was a time in any country where an institution,—of the vast resources of the Bank, associated with the Aristocratic Wealth, its natural ally,—could not make a stand against the Constitutional authorities of the Government, and convulse the country. The Bank now seeks to bring another branch of the Government—the Judiciary—as it has already done the Senate, against the President and the immediate Representatives of the People. In calling upon the Judiciary to sanction the letters of marque and reprisal which as a government it had issued against the Government of the People, it evinces the confidence with which it relies on every portion of our institutions in the least tainted with Aristocracy, to sustain the most enormous stretches of usurpation of which it may be guilty. It believes, that a majority of the Judges and the Senate, will support it in any, the most extravagant pretensions it could assert, from kindred political feeling—and the consciousness of this which marks the conduct of the managers of the institution, should be a warning to the country, in extirpating this dangerous corporation, never to give birth to another, so capable of reducing our present harmonious political institutions into jarring elements.

#### A MISTAKE.

The Boston Courier says that Gen. JACKSON refused to vote for a resolution declaratory of the value of Washington's services.—This misrepresentation has been so often explained that it may appear a work of supererogation in us to do it again. JACKSON was willing and anxious to vote for a resolution expressive of WASHINGTON's services, but refused to vote for one commending

the High Federal and Monarchical Principles of HAMILTON and KNOX. It is well known that in the resolution presented to the Senate, upon Washington's retirement; a general and warm approbation was expressed of all the measures of his administration, many of which were generated by Alexander Hamilton, and carried through the Cabinet by his exertions. It was Washington's custom when a measure was proposed in his Cabinet to submit its fate to the decision of the majority, whether he approved or disapproved of it, and this is the reason why so many were adopted, which those who opposed them believed to be at war with the principles of true republicanism. JACKSON, LIVINGSTON, GILES, and others, expressed a perfect willingness to vote for any resolution however laudatory of Washington, but refused to sanction one which had combined in it an approval of these ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES propagated by HAMILTON and his associates, which they then, and have ever since opposed; and which a vast majority of the people of this Union have decidedly and repeatedly reprobated.—Post.

The Washington Telegraph is of opinion that both Mr. Clay and Mr. Leigh are old federal leaders, and that the people will never rally under their standards. He thinks the People are becoming alarmed, and that the old federal leaders who think that now is their moment to strike for power, will be disappointed! He says he understands how the State rights principles are to be promoted by supporting Mr. Clay or Mr. Leigh, and he seems to ridicule and be amused at Mr. Leigh's pretensions, because he says Mr. Leigh has been in the field eighteen months, and has not found one supporter in the whole Union beyond the party who desire to overthrow Thomas Ritchie in Virginia. These are ugly charges. We note them as signs of the times. The Telegraph unquestionably reflects the sentiments of the southern nullifying party. They are determined not to touch, taste, or handle Mr. Leigh, because he is looked on as an old federal leader.—Winchester Virginian.

#### JOHN McLEAN.

This gentleman, we perceive, has arrived in Nashville, with the view of holding the United States Circuit Court for the district of West Tennessee. The judge, it appears, has commenced an electioneering campaign for the Presidency. At a public dinner which was given him at Lebanon, Ohio, recently, he delivered a speech of an hour in length, abusive of the Administration,—talked about a return to old democratic land marks,—the Union—the expediency of a National Bank—a judiciously administered government—partyism, &c. &c.

#### NATURALIZATION.

The following gentlemen compose the Democratic Committee on Naturalization: John T. Sullivan, A. Diamond, W. Caldwell, F. Black, J. A. Phillips, Wm. Vogdes, and John Steel. The above Committee will meet at Mrs. Bradshaw's Tavern, from ten to one o'clock, every day, where Democrats wishing to become Citizens, will please to attend. By order of the Committee.

JOHN T. SULLIVAN, Chairman.

#### Committee of Naturalization for the 2d Ward, Spring Garden.

Thomas Lewellen,	John Gray,
William B. Hunt,	Jos. A. Dean,
Charles Springer,	

#### SOUTHWARK

Notice is given to all persons who may wish to become naturalized, that by making application to any of the undesignated Democratic citizens, all necessary information will be given.

Richard Palmer, Sr. South 2d street, three doors below Shippen.  
Jesse R. Burden, South 3d street, below South.  
Wm. J. Crans, junction of 5th street and Passyunk road.  
Col. Lemuel Paynter, German, a few doors below 5th street.  
Joseph M. Doran, 4th street, above Plum.  
John Keefe, Federal street, above Front.  
Henry Manderfield, corner of John street and South 2d.  
Lewis F. Garwick, corner of 6th and Carpenter.  
John W. Ryan, George street, below South.

The Committee meets every Tuesday evening, at Mrs. Moose's, in Front street, near Mead alley.





PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DUANE

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 4, 1834.

The President arrived in good health at the Seat of Government on Tuesday evening the 30th ult.

An English writer of much reputation, Mr. Tooke, speaking of the currency question, in England, two or three years ago, says—(pp. 122-3.) "But if there is any object more important than another, for which the government of every state is invested with power, exclusively of coining money, it is that of protecting the producing classes of society, who are little competent to protect themselves from the risk of loss in their wages. This function of sovereignty, which under the strongest sanction, certifies to every member of the community, the weight and purity of money, guards also against the interference of individuals with the coin, under the severest penalties. But by a strange inconsistency, while such care is manifested to prevent imposition by spurious metallic money, persons are tolerated to issue paper, which has neither intrinsic value, nor always an adequate security for its eventual convertibility to money; in too many cases this is a fraud—a fraud upon those classes least able to bear imposition, and who are always the greatest sufferers under the paper system."

We hear no more of John McLean, of Ohio. There is no sailing under studding sails—but with a wind aft; the judge thought that every thing was plain sailing—and that it was just as easy to get into the presidential chair, as into the Post Office. Poor man, he has split on the same rock which wrecked men of more capacity and fitness, who imagined they were in the wind's eye, when they were going in the teeth of the wind.

The police—as it has been aptly denominated the *Wellington police*—are much more efficient than is generally supposed; twelve of them have been transferred to a northern ward, to be domiciliated in time for the election.

"Office-holders" has not been so loudly exclaimed of late as a few weeks ago—while the names of the *police-men* were studiously concealed; but from the concerned, the clamor against office-holders was plausible enough. But as they have developed themselves, it is now understood that meetings of young men—meetings of *scratch-wigs*, and friends of union and harmony, have been got up by police-men!

The characteristics of federalism, in all times, has been disguise. The names they have assumed have been put on as the bandit puts on a mask. Nothing could be more rational than the name of *Federalist*, for a man who was a friend to a Federal government; but the leaders of the first federalism were notorious monarchists—such Federalists as the princes of Hohenzollern, Hesse Homberg, and Nassau!—men whose very devotion was idolatry to emperors and kings, and who believed "man was not to be governed but by force, fear or fraud."

There is more of cunning than the Federalists obtain credit for, in their system—and more of consistency too, than is generally imagined, for by the course they pursue, whether they succeed or fail, they are in their vocation; if they lie inveterately, the reproach is cast upon popular government; do they cheat and deceive, they say it is because the multitude can be governed only by fear or cheating.

Why do they invite large multitudes to eat gratuitous dinners, and drink eleemosynary beer? For the same purpose to show how man may be degraded!

It seems the Federalists have been not wholly accommodated by their congressional ticket! The services and sacrifices of Col. J. H. Powell, at the great beastly reception of the New York scratches, was put in the scales against the crusade against the Irish priests of Mr. J. Ingersoll. It was pleaded that Mr. Powell had met the working-men, and made a merit of shaking their coal-colored hands; the friends of Mr. J. Ingersoll considered this as an argument for their candidate, who never descended from his stilts to soil his hands with the swinish multitude; for Mr. Powell, it was said, he was famous for bullocks and short horns. On the other side, it was said that Mr. Ingersoll never dealt in any horns, unless now and then in the horns of a dilemma; at which pun the editor of the United States Gazette, for the first time for two years and seven months, burst into a horse laugh, and exclaimed with Dr. Johnson, "what can be expected of him whose trade is in bullocks;" and this joke actually turned the tables upon the host of Powelton.

It is a curious fact in modern history, that the power of Great Britain is balanced in Europe and Asia, by forces nearly equal.

In India the power of Great Britain governs above one hundred millions of people, and a vast country extending from 5° of latitude, N. to the 35° N.: and from the 70° to the 92°, of east longitude; or nearly 1,500,000 square miles—with a military European force of about 25,000 men, horse, foot and artillery. The case of comparison is Ireland—which, with only 8,000,000 people, and territory of 160 by 350 miles, it requires 25,000,000 to protect them in liberty, liberality, and prosperity!

During the raging fever of the paper system in England, poverty made in that country unprecedented progress. A pious pensioner of the government, to divert attention from the real causes, published a book to prove that the increase of pauperism was owing to a superabundant population—and suggested to put a stop to procreation.

Another political economist of the same period, proposed as a remedy, to abrogate the poor laws—supporting his theory with a more intense stretch of the Malthusian bow, that is logically, if there were no poor laws, none but the rich would marry, of course, no poor children would be born.

An observer of that day, however, suggested that this theory could not be universal—since in Ireland, where they had no poor laws, there were more marriages and more children, than among any equal number of people any where.

To this the grave answer was, that the prolificacy of the Irish was owing to their living upon potatoes. Such are examples of the wisdom of European politicians.

Poulson's paper of Thursday, talks of putting down JACKSONISM. What does this mean? The term of Gen. Jackson's service does not expire till the 4th of March, 1837, when he will retire full of honor, and entitled to the gratitude of posterity. Is it meant that he is to be put down before his term is completed? No!—it is only figure heads that Federalism ventures to put down. There is no blood shed yet, says Mr. BINNEY, the representative of Quaker Philadelphia. Jacksonism must be put down, says Poulson, who for forty years has been the servile echo of every man hostile to liberal principles!

This putting down is but a repetition of the old story of 1798. It is not Jackson that is personally meant,—it is Democracy, and the Constitution, personified and slandered in him, as they were personified and slandered in JEFFERSON thirty years ago, and as every man who holds the same opinions will be slandered—though they cannot be put down.

## TOWN MEETING.

## DEMOCRACY AND NO BANK.

We had on Thursday afternoon in the State House Yard, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of the three Districts, assembled for the purpose of joining once more in fellowship previous to the approaching contest with the supporters of the Bank, the opponents of all legal government, and the plunderers of the Nation. The meeting was opened with a spirited address from Colonel John Thompson, who was followed by George M. Dallas, Charles J. Ingersoll, Colonel Roumfort, Jesse R. Burden, Benjamin Phillips, &c. whose remarks were received with shouts and acclamations from the large assemblage gathered by the call.

Joseph Burden, Esq. presided, assisted by several gentlemen of the three Districts. The resolutions, which were worthy of the great occasion, are subjoined.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions, were Dr. Joseph L. Thomas, Dr. S. Heintzelman, Miles N. Carpenter, H. Simpson, Theodore Evans, John R. Vodges, R. L. Loughead, Esq., John Oakford, John Keefe.

The resolutions were offered by Dr. J. L. Thomas, and read by Col. Robert M. Lee.

Whereas, The Bank of the United States, has issued Branch drafts, contrary to the provisions of its charter—and refused to pay out gold for its legal notes, of the Mother Bank, and has seized upon the People's money, for an illegal claim on a bill of exchange, in open defiance of the general government—therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to forbid the receipt of these illegal branch drafts, put into circulation by the Bank of the United States, for any debts due to the general government.

Whereas, The attacks on the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, are made solely for party purposes and without any foundation in truth—therefore, be it

Resolved, That the People have undiminished confidence in the wisdom, integrity, justness, and patriotism of the Honorable Judges composing the different Courts for the County of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That we view the attempt of the United States Bank to withhold the payment of the dividends due the government, as a true test of what it would do at any time, if an opportunity should offer, and fully proves the dangerous tendency any such institution would have in this government, and like the serpent or Anaconda, entwining itself around all our free institutions, ready to strangle them, to suit the purposes of its friends.

Whereas, The Democratic Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, have the most unbounded confidence in the honesty, integrity, firmness, talents, patriotism, and sound Democratic republican principles of Thomas H. Benton, Senator in Congress from the State of Missouri—therefore, be it

Resolved, That the name of the said Thomas H. Benton, be placed as the Democratic candidate for Vice President, before the contemplated National Convention, to be held for the nomination of a President and Vice President, for the Democracy of the United States.

And, Whereas, The Councils of the City of Philadelphia, have violated the trust reposed in them by the great benefactor of the PEOPLE, Stephen Girard—and are wasting in useless ornaments the money appropriated for the education of the poor—in which the whole People are interested. Therefore,

Resolved, That the profligate expenditure in the erection of the Girard College, is a robbery of the poor; and in our opinions, expressly done to prevent the education of the sons of poor men; and thus prevent them from honest and honorable competition with the sons of the rich and their dependent satellites.

Resolved, That the abandonment of our right to a full and healthy supply of the Schuylkill Water, is dangerous to the general good health of the people at large; and also endangers their property and LIVES in time of FIRE; and by abandoning to a petty power, the best interests of the citizens, as regards health and security, all which they have purchased at an immense expense, the present Councils are unworthy of the confidence of the citizens of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the Police System of the City is dangerous to our LIBERTY—that its members are sent abroad as Political Spies, and are of no other use—and that it behoves every citizen to exert himself for the dispersion of such a lawless gang, formed upon the principles of the British Police, which frustrated the noble efforts of the IRISH in their struggle for Liberty in 1798.

Resolved, That for the foregoing reasons, (as well as many others) the City Councils are unworthy incumbents, and we will use our best exertions to put them out.



## EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

The seventh article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, makes it obligatory on the Legislature, to provide for the establishment of Schools throughout this Commonwealth; and the ninth article declares that the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of an; that all men have an indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no man, of right, can be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship,—or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; that no human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

Our young men find themselves so free and happy, and so exempt from restraint in their opinions, that they seem not to know it is otherwise any where, or how it came to be brought about here. They seldom look at the Constitution, unless it is on matters relating to elections; and do not know, that such rights as are above cited, are not recognized in any country on this earth but the United States; and more largely and liberally in Pennsylvania, than in any of her sister States.

Some have heard that these States were originally formed by exiles and emigrants flying from religious persecution in Europe. That Virginia was founded by *Lutheran Episcopalians*, persecuted by the *Calvinist Presbyterians*, or *Puritans*; that the New England States were founded by *Calvinists* of various sects, flying from the persecution of the *Episcopalians*; that Maryland was founded by *Roman Catholics* flying from the persecutions of *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*; and that Pennsylvania was founded by the followers of the discipline of George Fox, who were persecuted also by the sect which had accepted a religious belief from an act of Parliament.

The history of the United States had this origin, and no other.

Here, then, of all countries of this world, should the freedom of opinion be respected; here should it be most sacred all round; here if any where fanaticism should be guarded against, lest this new world should, in following the examples of Europe and Asia, become another theatre of massacre and misery, perpetrated in the name of an omnipotent, benignant, and just God.

We need not travel out of the English history to show that all the afflictions which have fallen so heavy on man, in the name of religion—were violations of all that is declared to be the only true basis of religion—CHARITY TO ALL MEN, AND TO DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD THAT OTHERS SHOULD DO UNTO YOU.

If these be the fundamentals of a TRUE RELIGION worthy of Almighty God, then all those persecutions which peopled this beautiful and most fortunate of all countries, should be carefully guarded against; and we see in the Constitution which we have above quoted, that precautions were taken, as far as enactment without penalty could enforce principles, to prevent the squabbles, the hatreds, the hardness of heart, the persecutions and civil discords of which superstition is more fruitful, and more cruel and unrelenting, than any other cause by which humanity is afflicted.

The young men of Pennsylvania should not be indifferent nor ignorant on subjects which concern them and their own future posterity so much. Every attempt to excite those hateful passions which do mischief in the name of a God of meekness and benevolence should awaken watchfulness against the *maladies* of fanaticism. Yet no where has this wicked sedition against heaven,—hatred in the name of Jesus Christ, the Mediator,—been more openly preached, or carried to more abominable extent, than in this good city of WILLIAM PENN.

Here the professed purpose of the preacher in the name of Christ, has been to enlist a whole sect in the pursuit—

not of heaven hereafter, nor of charity towards all men—but in the pursuit of POLITICAL POWER; to unite the power of SUPERSTITION with the power of the laws; to wrest the Constitution from its beneficence, and to create the inevitable necessity of a quarrel upon speculative opinions, and the forever recurring consequences of similar causes—a *religious war*, so called—as if *religion* and *war* could be reconciled in the same phrase.

Notwithstanding these remarks are deduced from indisputable history and facts, which can escape no eye that is susceptible of observation, FANATICISM has its ministers and its acolytes; and the industry with which *religious* animosity is preached and propagated is astonishing, when the practice is compared with the professions.

No man who has looked on with an unbiassed mind at the doings of a very few years; that is, since the celebrated SECRET MISSION to England and Scotland of that *arch fanatic*, the late Dr. MASON; but will discern, that from that period all the artifices of Priestcraft have been in active operation throughout this Union; so that the preachers in the name of religion, which has been used to desolate so many beautiful regions, have had the audacity to proclaim its approaching ascendancy over the minds and votes of the American People; and consequently to rule, as it preaches, upon the subjection of all DISSENTERS from a DOMINEERING SECT.

It is this fanatic spirit which is working so much mischief every where; people have endeavored to find some local cause for the conflagration near Boston, so very much resembling the conflagrations which desolated one hundred and thirty cities and six hundred towns in the South of France; it may be said, that we have not yet had any bodily violence here; if we have not, no thanks to the preachers, for the pulpit in Philadelphia has resounded the *very same incentives*, that Mahomed proclaimed at Bagdad, where his sword spared no christian, upon the charge that they were idolators.

Instead of the meek and kind consolments professed to be incidental to the christian faith; instead of persuasion to kindness, charity and goodness to our fellow creatures, you hear from certain pulpits provocations to hatred and hardness of heart.

We have seen in one of our courts of law, in this city, a scene, which for a short convulsion of zeal, or inspired fury, rivalled in ferocious and savage extravagance, the *war-whoops* of the Six Nations of old, or the *Kickapoos* of modern times.

We have seen the concussion of the Moslem *Soonies* and *Sheeahs*, at the feast of Hussein and Haussian, but a more fell and hideous yell, we never heard at a *Moslem* or *Hindu* sacrifice, than we witnessed on the entrance of a quiet and inoffensive minister of the christian religion into a court of justice. It was not a studied but a sudden gust, and betrayed the lurking, and suddenly awakened fury of religious fanaticism.

Without meaning to contend with the authors of a report, lately presented to the public, concerning the riots which lately sullied the reputation of New York and Philadelphia, we saw enough to convince us, that the fanatic spirit which is propagated with *missionary zeal* had a principal share in those riots.

This general retrospect and prospect, has in view to call the attention of all prudent and virtuous men, to a consideration of the *tendency* and the consequences of this fanatic spirit.

The question may be brought to a very clear and explicit test.

We believe in an omnipotent and beneficent Creator; to whose power we cannot add; from whose omnipotence we cannot take away.

The doctrines upon which the just pride and benignity, the charity and peace, and good will to man taught by Jesus Christ, cannot be altered, though they may be perverted and abused by man.

For our actions, contrary to those, we are accountable;

they stand above all creeds; fulfil the duties they inculcate, and what more can teachers teach or practice?

Do we see these principles in the practice of any sect?

Yet we see every sect laboring to disparage every other, and still claiming to be exclusively the christians; you hear of *missions* by christian sects to convert other christians; yet when the numbers of christians throughout the world are to be computed as fulfilling the Scriptures, they never fail to compute those as christians, in the aggregate, whom they consign to "*sulphuric fires*" as sectaries from the pulpit.

Taking it for granted that the missions among the *heathens* do some good, by unfolding languages and preparing the way for commercial enterprize; and we have had some opportunities of knowledge on this subject, what must be said to missions among christians, where there is no common arbiter to determine their controversies—what has been the universal experience? The same whether the worshippers of Brama or Zerdusht—Moses or Bhudda—Christ or Mahomed, the sword or flames has decided, the wicked pretensions of men, who take upon them to massacre for the love of a merciful God.

All this admonitory reflexion belongs to our own case—our constitution endeavored to shut out the possibility of its existing in Pennsylvania, the people were excited against the *freemasons* two years ago on the ground of a murder alleged to have been committed in the name and contrary to the authority of masonic institutions. If *religion* was to be denounced on the same or more heinous atrocities, which of the sects who boast to be the *only elect* could hold up unsoiled hands? No! not one!

Religion must be *practical* in charity—or it is entitled to no recognition, nor respect. We shall say nothing of the special and peculiar absurdities of sects; for it is to the *abuse* we make exception. No sect practices throughout, the precepts that are fundamental, creeds, constructions and interpretations, of Hebrew, Greek, Samaritan, and Chaldean, continue to perplex the world, after the world has exploded the idea of superstitious antiquity, and formed upon a moral basis a system which shames antiquity in its charity to all men, but too much resembles antiquity in the practice of its intolerance and iniquity.

Let the reader keep these serious truths in remembrance—let them inquire what has been done by legislation, and what by innovation; we mean to apply what we have here said in animadversions on our *College of Pennsylvania*, principally founded by Whitfield—and our *Girard College*, so atrociously violated by our city corporation. The cases are more alike than the public is aware of.

## A CARD.

Having recently received letters from some of the most distinguished public men in different sections of the Union, purporting to be answers to letters over my supposed signature, containing opinions and sentiments utterly at variance with those I have always held, and still continue to hold in relation to the wise and patriotic measures of the present administration of the general government, which letters I never wrote;—and having good reasons for believing that this nefarious scheme has been *extensively* carried on; and that forged letters purporting to have been written by me, may have been forwarded to other and more distant sections of the Union, for the purpose of fraud and deception, I deem it my duty thus publicly to declare, that I have written no such letter as those referred to in the answers which I have received from Governor Marcy, of New York, Mr. Shepley, of Maine, Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, and others—that the letters which these honorable gentlemen have received over my name, are base forgeries—and that all other letters that may have been received by any of my distant friends, purporting to have been written by me, containing a single sentiment or opinion adverse to the whole or any part of the course pursued by the President of the United States in relation to the Bank, or containing any intimation that a reaction adverse to the measures of the general government in relation thereto, had taken place here or elsewhere, are in like manner forgeries and frauds, deserving public execration and punishment.

HENRY HORN.

Philada. Oct 1, 1834.



From the Richmond Enquirer.  
CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES.

MR. JEFFERSON AND MR. MADISON.

Extract from a letter of Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, dated Monticello, May 22, 1809.

"I had seen with much pleasure, that the dispute with Pennsylvania was likely to go off so smoothly; but am much mortified to see the spirit manifested by the prisoners themselves, as well as by those who participated in the parade of their liberation. One circumstance in it struck my attention disagreeably, but it admitted a different explanation. I trust that no section of Republicans will countenance the suggestion of the Federalists, that there has ever been any difference AT ALL in our political principles or any sensible one in our views of the public interests."

[The letter is a long one, on Mr. Jefferson's pecuniary affairs, to which the whole of it relates, with the foregoing exception. This expression of Mr. Jefferson's convictions as to the principles of the two, being altogether uncalculated for and spontaneous, is therefore the more weighty. It is worthy of remark, too, that the words AT ALL, in the last sentence, are an interlineation. It was first written, "any difference in our political principles:" but this did not sufficiently express the truth, and Mr. Jefferson inserted AT ALL.]

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Sirs:—Being last summer on a visit to Mr. Jefferson's executor, I saw many of the papers of the departed patriot and among them, the one above referred to. Struck with the oppositeness of the passage to the efforts of the nullifiers (and their abettors, the avowed and the secret,) to promote their objects by disparaging contrasts between the principles of Mr. Jefferson and those of Mr. Madison, I obtained permission to make the extract, and now send it to you. Mr. Madison has lived to witness the melancholly spectacle of their madness,—to repeal their proffered embrace, and to bear testimony against their claim to fellowship with those of the true faith, and, like the visitor at Bedlam, who chanced to find himself in the presence of the Khan of Tartary, without being prepared to act the part of a loving cousin, he has called forth the outpourings of their insane rage. The same grievous mischance would have befallen Mr. Jefferson, had he lived to frown them from his presence, and himself to protect his name and his principles from the pollution. That he, too, would have raised his voice against their preposterous pretensions, no man can doubt, whose mind is in a state to give a calm and candid consideration to the acts of his public life, and to the principles by which his conduct was governed. But his death has given to the nullifiers an advantage too precious to be foregone; and it has been used with a recklessness, in good keeping with their course in every other particular. The weight of Mr. Madison's testimony was to be nullified; and a short cut to this end was to hold him up as a dotard now, and at heart a Federalist always. Mr. Madison!—of the identity of whose principles with his own, Mr. Jefferson's writings are fraught with proofs;—to whose judgment, as to the proper application of those principles, those writings prove that Mr. Jefferson had deferred, in more than one instance, in a way which he never did to any other man; thus proving the sincerity of the opinion, that Mr. Madison was "the first man in every assembly to which he ever belonged." Mr. Madison! to whose charge he committed the care of his memory, in the letter written when he felt the hand of death upon him: "To myself you have been a pillar of support through life. Take care of me when dead, and be assured, that I shall leave with you my last affections."

To which are we to attach most weight, as to the political principles of Mr. Madison, and consequently to those of Mr. Jefferson? (for, it is the latter which it behoves us to rescue from perversion; it is his fame which we are bound to protect.) It is to the testimony of Mr. Jefferson, in 1809, and at all periods previously and subsequently, or to the mad rant and crude declamation of the Nullifiers?

For the satisfaction of such of your readers as may be unacquainted with them, I will now explain the events to which Mr. Jefferson alludes and with immediate reference to which his remarks were made, as to the general and thorough accordance of Mr. Madison's principles with his own.

The case of Olmstead came to its crisis at the beginning of Mr. Madison's administration, and was soon brought to a close by the firm maintenance of the authority of the General Government. This occasion, as well as some others about the same time, was seized by the Federal presses, to sing loud praises of Mr. Madison.—By approving his course, and contrasting it with that which they asserted would have been pursued by Mr. Jefferson, they hoped to produce the impression, that the principles of the two men were widely different, and those of Mr. Madison congenial, if not identical with their own.—The manœuvre, if successful, would have the double effect of giving to their side the weight of Mr. Madison's name: and of weakening, by alienating and

distracting the Republican party. To this manœuvre, a "section of Republicans" did lend themselves. But it was a small, a very small one: and it remained very small, and altogether impotent. The Republican party of that day, in Virginia particularly, were not thus to be played upon whether Mr. Madison was claimed as a Federalist, or denounced as a Federalist, they laughed at the idea; and in spite of the wiles of the enemy, and the efforts of schismatics, they continued (always excepting the small section) to present an unbroken front.—The "prisoners" referred to by Mr. Jefferson, were Genl. Bright of the State of Pennsylvania, and some of his men, who, under orders from the Governor, had resisted the U. S. Marshal in the discharge of his duty; and had, in consequence of so doing, been prosecuted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. They were subsequently pardoned by Mr. Madison, and the "parade of their liberation," to which Mr. Jefferson alludes, was a public dinner, &c., given to the prisoners; at which they were toasted as defenders of State sovereignty, of the true principles of our Union, &c. The particulars of the case were as follows:

In 1779, certain property, claimed by Olmstead, had, by the sentence of a Court of the State of Pennsylvania, been adjudged to that State, and delivered to the State Treasurer. An appeal being taken by Olmstead to a court established by Congress the sentence of the State Court was reversed, and the property awarded to the appellant; but the State Court refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and the property remained in the hand of the Treasurer. In 1802, Olmstead brought suit in the U. S. District Court against the representatives of the Treasurer, and obtained a decree in his favor.

This was the state of the case, when, early in 1803, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law, authorizing the Attorney General to require the representatives to pay said property into the State Treasury; and in case they should refuse, to institute suit against them in the name of the Commonwealth. The Governor was also required to protect the just rights of the State, by any further measures he might deem necessary, and also to protect the persons and property of the representatives from process which might issue against them from a Federal Court, in consequence of their obedience to the law of the State.

After various delays, process of execution was in 1809, awarded by the U. S. District Court; and thereupon, "Gen. Bright, commanding a brigade of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," received orders from the Governor of the State—"Immediately to have in readiness such a portion of the militia under his command as might be necessary to execute the orders, and to employ them to protect and defend the persons and the property of the said representatives" from the process of the U. S. District Court. Guards were accordingly placed at the houses of the representatives; and the Marshal was opposed by an armed force under the command of Gen. Bright. The following extracts from a Philadelphia paper will convey an idea of the opposition.

In front of one of the houses the Marshal was charged upon with fixed bayonets and prevented from advancing: "The Marshal then asked General Bright, if he wanted time to deliberate. He replied, No! I am ready and determined to resist." In the name and by the authority of the United States, said the Marshal, addressing the soldiers, I command you to lay down your arms, and permit me to proceed." "In the name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I command you to resist him," replied Genl. Bright, in which he was obeyed. "Troops are still stationed there, and we learn that the Philadelphia Legion has been ordered out to oppose the Marshal whenever he shall again attempt to serve his process which we understand he will do with a posse."

From this point, the case branches out into two: 1. The execution of the process against the representatives. 2. The proceedings against Gen. Bright and his soldiers.

As to the first, the process was executed. A writ of habeas corpus was then obtained in behalf of the person arrested, from the Chief Justice of the State, and the Marshal returned that he was in his custody under process of the U. S. District Court. The Attorney General of the State contended that the arrest was in violation of the rights of the free, sovereign and independent State of Pennsylvania, "and that the prisoner should be discharged from the custody of the Marshal." The Chief Justice decided, however, that the prisoner must remain in custody of the Marshal; and he did so remain until the decision of the District Court was carried into effect.

As to the second, Gen. Bright and the militia men immediately concerned in resisting the Marshal were prosecuted: the Attorney of the United States declaring it to be the determination of the Government of the United States, that the late outrage against the laws of the United States should not pass unnoticed. They were arrested, and tried. Their defence rested on these grounds, 1st. That the District Court, whose process they had resisted, had no jurisdiction, and that the process was, therefore,

void. 2d. That though the process had been valid, still they cannot be questioned criminally for acting in obedience to the orders of the Governor of the State. Nevertheless, they were found guilty, under a special verdict; and being sentenced to fine and imprisonment, were on the 1st of May, 1809, conducted to jail in pursuance of that sentence.

In the charge to the jury, the court said: "This is said to be a hard case upon the defendants, because if they had refused obedience to the order of the Governor, they would have been punished by the State. I acknowledge it is a hard case, but with this you have nothing to do, if the law is against the defendants. It may, however be observed, that had the defendants refused obedience, and been prosecuted before a military or state court, they ought to have been acquitted, upon the ground, that the orders themselves were unlawful and void; and we ought of course to suppose that they would have been acquitted."

In passing sentence the court said: "The measure of punishment is, in your unfortunate case, particularly, of small comparative importance. Example, and not severity, is dictated by our duty and has been our aim."

The authority of the Federal Government having been thus vindicated in every particular. Mr. Madison exercised his pardoning power in favor of the offenders. The event is thus noticed in a Philadelphia paper of May 9, 1809.

"Gen. Bright, and the other citizens of the militia, who were sentenced to fine and imprisonment, for resisting the execution of the laws of the United States in the case of Olmstead, were yesterday evening released; the President of the United States having in special form remitted both species of penalty, considering the law as satisfied, as far as relates to those citizens who acted under the erroneous orders of the Governor of the State."

From the Gloucester (Mass.) Democrat.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Federal Party have never ceased to revile the memory of this Great and Good man, and with all their censures, they always intermingle the undoubted fact that the political character of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson is identically the same. This proposition was taken up and proved to be correct some time ago in the columns of the Gloucester Telegraph, in some comments upon an editorial article in the Boston Courier. The courier is one of the few Federal organs who have preserved their Consistency and it still follows up its attacks on Jefferson and Jackson with an untiring zeal. If we supposed the Telegraph would resent these slurs we would not interfere, but being apprehensive that the Telegraph is silenced on all such topics we feel bound to copy the remarks of the Courier, or at least a few of them, that the public may see what the Bank Party think and say of the Great Patriarch of Democracy.

From the Courier of Sept. 16. "Mr. Jefferson and Andrew Jackson means exactly the same thing, liberty and the people.—But then they both of them defined liberty in their way, and both came to the same result viz: that is liberty which I say is liberty, and you, the people must take it so and "confide in me and give yourselves up to me." The difference between the two men is, that Jackson is a poorly educated, vain-glorious soldier, and Jefferson was an adroit and knowing man."

The defects in General Jackson's early education set off in brighter relief his brilliant talents, and indefatigable activity, which in spite of these defects have made him the first man in the nation. As General Jackson has accomplished, what so many others have despaired of ever witnessing, the restoration of the Constitution to its original purity, we suspect posterity will set him down also a "knowing man."

Another extract. "History is a mere fable if Thomas Jefferson would not have made his will the only law of the land, if opposition had not wrought upon his fears."

And again. "It is to be feared, that after all the studied labor of the eulogist of JEFFERSON, futurity will not worship his memory, nor elevate him upon a high pedestal with Washington and Hamilton."

These two extracts are from a communication signed X. and the first is copied from a Federal pamphlet just published in Boston.

From the Courier of Sept. 18.—"The saying of Mr. Jefferson that 'Error ceases to be dangerous, when reason is left free to combat it.' Nothing can be more untrue. \* \* Has President Jackson's error in supposing the National Bank an instrument of corruption (!!) and his error in removing the deposits, been free from danger, or injury, because reason is free to combat it?"

"Were the errors of Jefferson and Madison and their democratic partizans, not dangerous, in making war against Great Britain to prevent the impressment of American seamen, &c. &c.?"

"Beyond all question the ERRORS of MR. JEFFERSON have done



more injury to the morals and the policy of this country, than fifty of the ablest men can ever repair."

These sentences were copied from the Federal Connecticut Journal. The Editor of the Courier calls them "sensible remarks."

We infer from them that it was just such an error in Jackson to suppose there was corruption in the Bank and to remove the deposits, as it was in Jefferson and Madison to resent the impressment of American seamen.

Perhaps it may be so. Fifty of the ablest men can never repair the effect of the errors of Jefferson! We believe it. Webster and Biddle, and the aristocracy of Boston and Philadelphia, very able men, and more than fifty of them, have tried hard to obliterate the effect of Mr. Jefferson's opinions and all to no purpose.

In the next extract it is the editor of the Courier himself that speaks. From the Courier of Sept. 19.

"He must be very young not to have heard of Jeffersonmen. The Judge is very right no doubt, in saying that 'no free government can be sustained, where men are substituted for principles.' We have drawn erroneous conclusions from historical facts, if there was not something of this in Mr. Jefferson's Presidency. Is the Judge ignorant that Mr. Jefferson turned out of office every man, from one end of the Union to the other, who was not a JEFFERSON MAN? That he did his utmost to control, and intimidate, and remove the men who sat on that bench, where the Judge now dispenses justice? That he assumed the annual laws made by Congress, and pronounced to be constitutional by the Supreme Court!"

"There has been no man in this country who could write and talk better of principles than Mr. Jefferson. The Judge seems to have overlooked his practice. Andrew Jackson is hardly Mr. Jefferson's inferior in talking about principle but what does he do?"

It is an undeniable fact, that the principles of Jackson are the original Jeffersonian principles. The Bank Party has always charged them both with acting in opposition to their principles. If this charge were true, these gentlemen would have been their warmest friends. They would have been content to give their adversaries the theory, if they could have had the practice. But those who always detested Jeffersonian principles are now loudest in their condemnations of Jacksonian practice. Look around and see if it is not so. Who took the lead in the meeting at Sandy Bay last week? Consistent Federalists. Who are the prominent Bank men in the harbor? All consistent Federalists. We say this not out of disrespect to these gentlemen. Federalists are excusable for supporting a Bank. They always have supported one for more than forty years, and prejudices of so long standing are hard to be removed. But those who have ever been Democrats, and palliate the guilt of the Great Mother of corruption, after the strong light that has been thrown upon her secret pollutions, are altogether without excuse. They have abandoned their principles, just when the soundness of those principles was made apparent to all the world by a more palpable demonstration than has ever been given before—clear as the sun of noonday—so evident that he that runs may read—so striking that he who shuts his eyes cannot but feel its truth.

We state the fact—our friends may draw the inferences and judge for themselves who is who. In Philadelphia the Old Federal Aristocracy make up the present Bank Tory Party. In Boston the Bank Tories are the old consistent Federalists. It is just so every where else. To deny that there are individuals who once were Federalists and approved the Bank, but whose eyes are now open to its enormities, would be to deny that men have a right to grow wiser by forty year's experience. To deny that there are deserters from the Democratic ranks would be to deny that flattery and temptation, or disappointment and the thirst for revenge have power over human weakness. But we speak of parties in the mass. The Great principles are the same, the dividing line is the same. The Federal and the Democratic Parties as ever since constituted, separated originally upon the question of a Bank in 1791. It is the bank which still separates them. Those who were for founding government on property went with Hamilton and the Aristocracy, for the bank. Those who would found Government on intelligence and virtue, went with Jefferson and the Democracy against the Bank.

So it is now. Federal Consolidationists go with Webster and Biddle for the Bank. Democratic Constitutionalists go with Jackson and Taney against the Bank.

The Courier is perfectly correct in its pedigree of Jacksonism, it is nothing more nor less than OLD FASHIONED JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

☞ If a man wishes to know what is the highest price of mackerel he should not go to an "intelligent gentleman" who wishes to buy; especially if that intelligent gentleman has deceived him once or twice already—he will go rather to some one who had no interest in deceiving him, and who never attempted it.

If a man wishes to be told the truth about the prospect or result of elections, had he better go to those who have always told him the truth, or to those who have always deceived him? One would think it easy to determine. When have the predictions of the Federal papers been fulfilled in the elections, since 1824? NEVER. When have the predictions of the Democratic papers been falsified by the result? NEVER. Is it the more prudent to believe those who never tell the truth, or those who always told it? The Gloucester Telegraph once asked "Is there no limit to human credulity?"—The experiment now making by the Great Humbug, British Bank, Tory Party will probably determine that question.

From the New York Evening Post.

"Damn them, they (the working men of America,) they shall starve or have bank notes, we will pay some of them, when they are hungry, and they will shoot at the rest, and make them submit quietly to a Government fit for a GENTLEMAN to live under."

I see by a late London paper, that the threat quoted above was uttered by an American promise-maker in that city, in February last. It might have escaped him in a moment of passion, or been designed merely to curry favor with his superior on 'Change; yet it will be well to look at the position of the Bank leaders, and see whether they have not already started on the course indicated above.

The object of the alias party is to perpetuate what Daniel Webster, not three years ago, styled "A CONTRIVANCE FOR CHEATING THE LABORING CLASSES OF MANKIND" with paper money.

The present is, therefore, a contest between those who wish to live by useful labour, and those who wish to live by lending out promises at interest.

It is well known that a set of legalized black legs, in and about Lombard street and the London Royal Exchange, have managed by the help of bits of paper called "notes," "stocks," "consols," &c., &c., to get control of most of the wealth of Europe, to reduce a large portion of the working class to rags and hunger, and to convert their governments into mere sponges for sucking up the substance of the people.

These same legalized black legs have for many years, and under many different disguises, been engaged in introducing the same system here. Their immense wealth has enabled them to corrupt and over-awe our press, and to bribe or intimidate much of the talent of the country.

Our present administration has declared open war against these gentry, who regard all mankind as lawful prey; and it has shown a degree of skill and courage that I, for one, hardly expected to witness. The United States Bank is the chief artery through which these foreign leeches drew off our life blood; and in cutting this artery, Andrew Jackson struck what may happily prove a death blow to the monied aristocracy of the whole world. The late unexampled importations of specie show that he has bled the bleeders; and their deadly struggles prove that they think their case dangerous.

But the battle is not yet over; and as it is a strife of life or death with "him who next to Satan sins, proud Mammon," we must be prepared for the worst arts that can be devised by villainy or meanness. The people have not forgotten the attempts of last winter to derange our business, and they can never forget the infamous attempts to inflict death by starvation on the working classes for voting against their would-be masters. The tools and parasites of the stock gamblers will go on as they have begun. They will endeavor to exclude from the polls all who cannot afford to lose a day to get their names registered; they will, with a view to "divide and plunder," strive incessantly to form society into hostile castes; by artfully fomenting riots, (all the blame of which will fall upon the poor,) they will gradually introduce a set of men here, as they have in England, whose trade it is to "preserve order" and cut men's throats for hire; and then comes "a government for a GENTLEMAN to live under."

Such is the influence we have to fight against; and we will conquer. Let us answer those who have sought to STARVE us into subjection, by placing on the Democratic Ticket at least ONE man who lives by manual labor. Let us remember our own wrongs, and the wrongs heaped by the power we oppose upon the sons of toil in Europe; and relax not our efforts until the monster breathes its last.

The issue of the contest now going on will influence the destiny of our race for a long succession of centuries. The war of our revolution was a war against the instruments of tyranny; but Andrew Jackson has grappled with the power that animates and directs those instruments,—and if he lives to fulfil his destiny, he will have set his name upon the firmament, and made it dear to all human kind for ever. Let us show ourselves worthy of our leader, and worthy of our cause.

A LABOURER.

The President of the United States, accompanied by his private Secretary, Col. Donaldson, passed through this town on

Monday morning last, for Washington city, stopping at the Hotel barely long enough for breakfast, having travelled fifteen miles by ten o'clock. He is in much better health than when we saw him here on his way to the Hermitage. Indeed, he seems to be in perfect health, and in the exercise of his usual bodily vigor. Many of our citizens met the President about two miles off, and accompanied him to town. After breakfast he visited Judge White's family—remaining there but a short time, he set out on his journey, escorted by a number of his old acquaintances.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Reg.

#### THE CONFESSION OF THE BANK OFFICIAL.

It was charged by Mr. Benton, that Gold was undervalued as a legal tender, by the friends of the National Banking system, in its origin, for the express purpose of having it sold in foreign markets, by those acquiring it here, as a commodity, and preventing the currency, recognised by the constitution, from becoming the actual currency of the country. The object was to banish the constitutional currency—that which is the true representative of labor—to enable the aristocracy to supply a paper currency, which would be the emanation and representative of their exclusive privileges. That they expelled the gold, by legislation, to furnish the argument of necessity for the Bank, and fix it for ever on the People, every day's experience, since the repeal of the law passed to defeat the object of the constitution, goes to make more and more manifest. We have given, from time to time, the millions of gold and silver coin which the Custom House returns show to have come into the country since the edict, expatriating the precious metals, has been revoked. But the following return, just received, of the last five day's importations, into the single port of New York, speaks volumes:

SPECIE IMPORTED INTO NEW YORK, FROM 15th to 20th SEPTEMBER, 1834.

Gold,	- - - -	\$ 1,451,857
Silver,	- - - -	133,827
Total,		\$ 1,585,684

The Bank attempts to defeat the effect of the late measures of Congress to restore the gold circulation by buying all it can and hoarding the new coinage. And here it will be seen, that this attempt is justified by the Bank official—and the great measure of the Government supported by Congress, is called by it "the juggle of the Kitchen Cabinet!" It says:

"The Washington Globe inveighs against the Bank of the United States because the institution will not pay out at once all its GOLD COIN, merely to promote the juggle of the Kitchen Cabinet."

We would ask this Bank organ, whether the constitution, which recognized gold and silver as the ONLY CURRENCY, was also a juggle of a Kitchen Cabinet.—Globe.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

We are indebted to the politeness of Col. R. M. JOHNSON, for the interesting letter, giving a detail of the expedition of the Dragoons.—As it is an authentic account, it will put to rest the various rumors as to the expedition. It is from one of the officers, (Capt. D.) and may be relied on.

#### THE DRAGONS.

The Camanches—Kiaways—and Wacos.

FORT GIBSON, Aug. 19, 1834.

My dear Sir—

It is with pleasure that I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you a few of the particulars of the dangerous, honorable and successful campaign from which we have just returned; but am sorry to have to relate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of General H. LEAVENWORTH, who died like a man in the service of his country, on the 20th ultimo, at his own encampment about eighty miles in our rear on the very day we reached the Pawnee Pick village, three days after we had left that of the Camanches. He had with him provisions for Col. Dodge's command, one or two companies of infantry, and one field piece.

On our arrival at a new post, which had been established by order of Gen. Leavenworth, near the confluence of the False Washita with the Red River, at which we expected to have found a sufficient supply of provision to enable the whole regiment to march in pursuit of the Pawnees and Camanches, we learned that the Pawnee Picks had lately visited that neighborhood, and murdered a Judge Martin, of Arkansas, and his servant, whose bodies had been found, and carried off his son, a lad of seven years of age.—Here Gen. Leavenworth issued an order to Col. Dodge, to select 250 of his most efficient men and horses, and take with him ten days' rations to last twenty days, about which time he promised to meet us with a further supply; and most faithfully would he have performed his promise, had he not have been called upon to pay the great debt of nature. His com-



plaint was a raging fever—and it is said that he was so sensible of his approaching dissolution, that he made arrangements about his funeral, and settled the affairs of his estate before his death—his body is, I understand, still near the Cross Timbers, from which it cannot be removed until a change of weather.

We had with us two young squaws, one of which was a Kioway and the other was a Pawnee Pick, whom Gen. Leavenworth had purchased from the Osages, by whom they had been taken prisoners, the former about one year ago, and the latter about five years ago, and whom we expected to make interpreters to their respective tribes. Not long after our departure from our camp Washita, we were so fortunate as to encounter a considerable party of Camanches, who after much manoeuvring, were induced to come up to us, and as neither of our captive girls could speak their language we were at some loss; but one of them understood Spanish, and through him and one of our Delawareans, who understood the same language, Col. Dodge was able to soothe the whole party, and procure among them a pilot to their village, which we found rich in horses, with which the plains were literally covered, but in a most defenceless condition, as the warriors were mostly absent upon a buffalo hunt. This village contained 340 lodges made by stretching buffalo skins upon light polls in bell fashion, which are moved by tying them to the saddles of their horses, whenever it suits the convenience of the tribe. The Camanches do not cultivate the earth, but procure their corn, beans, pumpkins and melons from their neighbors, the Pawnee Picks, so called on account of their picking themselves with powder or some blue substance, on their arms and breasts; but who call themselves *Taweash*—for which they pay their jerked buffalo meat. The Camanche children are less in the way of their Amazonian mothers, who arm themselves with bows and arrows, and ride and dress after the same fashion of the warriors. In infancy they are tied to a board and handled with great roughness—at three years old they manage a horse themselves, and at four and five engage in driving about five thousand horses. They were, when we reached their village, located east of a cluster of towering Rocky Mountains, of prodigious height and grandeur, which are supposed by some of our most intelligent officers, to be spurs of the great Rocky Mountains. Col. Dodge laid two days at this village with the expectation of meeting their principal chiefs, for whom a messenger had been despatched; but as we were now scarce of provisions, and greatly encumbered with sick, a pilot was procured, and we commenced our march for the village of the Pawnee Picks. On the evening of the first day that we left the Camanche village, we made a fortification where we left our sick with a detachment to defend them, and with our reduced force, marched upwards of two days to the Pawnee Pick or Toweash village, over and through the passes of those mountains;—upon our march we reached a lofty cleft which overlooked a valley of considerable extent, where our Kioway girl raised herself in her saddle, and addressed the Osages in the most animated manner. She told them that she was in her own country—that she had often rode, hunted and played in the valley beneath us, and pointing to the north-west, observed that her village lay in that direction, and that one day's travel would enable us to sleep at it; but when our guide, a Pawnee Mohaw, and a dull fellow, bore off to the south-west, her countenance fell.

This fellow took up a serpentine route, and greatly out of our way, but I have no doubt of his honesty; but went the passes of the mountains through which he had been in the habit of travelling. As we approached the village of the Pawnee Picks, they met us with considerable display and evident distrust, and when we arrived, the old chief implored Colonel Dodge not to fire on the village.

Here a negro fellow who had run away from this neighborhood, and taken up by the Camanches, confirmed the information which we had previously received from that tribe, of there being a white boy who could speak English, at the village of the Pawnee Picks. On the second day after our arrival, Col. Dodge, with all the officers under his command, with the exception of myself, who as officer of the day, remained in command of our encampment, and Lt. Northrop, who was officer of the guard, repaired to the council house in the village for the purpose of holding a council with this tribe.

The accidental firing of a pistol in the hands of one of the Cherokee Indians, who accompanied us on this campaign, created great confusion at this council, and was near having a serious termination. The warriors fled precipitately from the council house to their lodges, for their arms, and the women and children to the Rocky Mountains, under which their village is built, for safety; but the brave Col. Dodge, with his usual firmness and good management, soon restored peace and order.

After assuring them of his disposition to be at peace with them, he told them what he had heard about the white boy, and informed them that he would say nothing more in council until that boy was produced. Confusion marked the countenances of

the chiefs, but as there was no other alternative, the boy was sent for and given up to Col. Dodge, in exchange for the Pawnee Pick girl. This little naked urchin, who we have still with us, and who proved to be the son of Judge Martin, who was killed near Fort Washita, was delighted and astonished at hearing his own language spoken, and asked emphatically if these were all white people around him; and when asked by Colonel Dodge his name, he answered without hesitation—"Matthew Wright Martin;" he told the colonel that his father was still alive—that he saw the Indians shoot him in the back with their arrows, but that he ran off and left them, and that they had drawn their gigs (spears) upon him, but that his life had been saved by the warriors with whom he then lived. On the next day after this council, the chiefs of the Camanches, Kioways and Wacos, arrived at our encampment, with whom a council was appointed to be held on the day following. This council was held in our encampment, and was attended by near three thousand warriors. So great was the concourse around me, that I could scarcely see beyond the limits of my own company, who stood by their arms in readiness to act at a moment's warning; and I know it will be gratifying to your feelings to hear that this band of brave Kentuckians would have done their duty if fighting had become necessary. But the excellent management of Colonel Dodge upon this occasion, superseded the necessity, and terminated the affair honorably to himself and to his command, as well as advantageous to his country.

The gratitude of the Kioways was unbounded, when Colonel Dodge gave up to her nation our Kioway prisoner. Her uncle, who was a chief, made a most animated address to his people, upon the occasion; he told them that the man who had travelled so far to restore to them their lost daughter, must be a very great and a very good man; and that he longed to embrace him with the arms of friendship and love. Twenty men of the different tribes, most of whom are great men among their nations, are now with us. They are astonished and delighted at all they see and hear, and are much gratified at the presents we have given them.—Col. Dodge is, I believe, anxious to send them to the Hermitage, to see General Jackson, but the Indians themselves would rather return home at present to display the presents they have already received, and visit us upon another occasion, with more of their people. Although there has been no blood shed upon this campaign, I look upon its termination as adding in a high degree to the military fame of Col. Dodge, who displayed a degree of perseverance in marching us without food in an enemy's country to their very village, and obtaining from them a supply of provisions to last us to the buffalo country; forming with them treaties of peace and friendship and obtaining from them one of our people, whom they had in bondage, and supporting that part of his regiment which was under his immediate command, without any provisions from government for near sixty days, and that too in an enemy's country, upon their own resources and her hunters.

In addition to all this, he has visited tribes of Indians who have never before been overtaken by any armed force whatever, although often pursued, and has brought their principal men with him to observe civilized society, and explored a country within our own limits, possessing a great many advantages, which has not been laid down on our maps, and about which very little has hitherto been known; and all this has been done with less than two hundred and fifty troops. If ever I felt like a soldier it was when I saw this band undismayed as it was, surrounded by such a prodigious armed force as that which surrounded it on the day Col. Dodge held the council with the Kioways, Camanches, and the Wacos. The stream upon which the village is situated, is a large branch of Red River, the water of which is as salty as the sea, and the cliff near its banks contains mountains of salt rock, which can be used without any preparation whatever.

Excuse this hasty and imperfect scrawl,

And believe me to be with great respect,  
Yours truly.

To Col. R. M. JOHNSON.

From the *Detroit Courier*.  
TECUMSEH.

The following incident in the career of this remarkable savage, which we do not recollect to have seen published, may not be altogether uninteresting to our readers, though we fail to embody it in the glowing language of an eye-witness, by whom we chanced to hear it narrated. We give it with the more readiness, well knowing the importance attached by the public to any occurrence, however slight, serving to illustrate the character of a distinguished individual, and such the self-styled "KING OF THE WOODS" is universally allowed to have been, though border traditions have darkened the policy and patriotism of the native warrior with the deepest penciling of ferocity and bloodthirstiness.

The train of events immediately succeeding the memorable

victory of Lake Erie on the 13th of September, 1813, are still fresh in the memory of many of our inhabitants. Among them was the evacuation of Fort Malden by the British, notwithstanding the earnest counsel of Tecumseh that it should be maintained to the last, at the same time proposing to skirt the forest below with his "braves," and foot by foot to dispute the progress of the assailants. It was a bright autumnal day, when the army of General Harrison, under the escort of Commodore Perry's little fleet, sailed from Put-in-Bay, for the purpose of occupying that important post.

The warlike array of the little squadron, still scored with the marks of the recent engagement; the fluttering of penants and waving of battle-flags; and the files of soldiery crowding the boats with their burnished muskets, throwing back the glitter of the sun, were described as having formed a truly animating spectacle. Their course lay along that part of the Lake which had been the scene of conflict but ten days previous, and terrible mementos of that bloody victory, still surrounded them in the floating bodies of the dead, blackened and mangled as they were tossed from the decks, the red coat of the Briton contrasting with the gray dress of the marine or the blue jacket of the American tar. As they drew near the Canadian shore, an object was discernible flitting along the beach, and dashed with rapid movement down the entire front of the approaching fleet, and anon leisurely pausing to reconnoitre. A nearer view revealed a trim and athletic horseman, mounted on an Indian poney, dressed in a belted hunting frock of smoked deer skin, with the appendage of long gaiters strapped below the knee, and the richly ornamented moccasin. It was the celebrated Tecumseh, who, notwithstanding the flight of his white ally, had lingered behind to ascertain the force of the invading enemy, and who after singly confronting floating batteries, till satisfied of their numerical strength, leisurely withdrew, as if in dignified defiance, from the shore, to communicate the intelligence to the remaining inmates of the Fort. Had the dauntless spirit and quicksighted sagacity of the Indian warrior been shared by his British brother, it is probable that our troops, after a harassing march to Malden, would have met with a warmer reception than they experienced from a few bed-ridden, paralytics, and a group of defenceless women and children.

While upon this subject, it may not be amiss to advert to a scene, which formed a concluding portion of the same narrative, though not materially connected with the name of Tecumseh. A part of the Kentucky troop of Horse, under the command of Col. Johnson, still following upon the tracks of Gen. Proctor after his discomfiture at the forks of the Thames, took possession of the Moravian town, on that river, which had but recently been evacuated by the enemy. These wild and fearless men, to whom peril was but pastime, and who seem to have resembled in some particulars the tameless horsemen of the Don, were already rendered half furious at the cold and savage butcheries, which had spilt the best blood of Kentucky like water.

When orders were therefore given to fire the rows of the deserted log cabins, which constituted the town, these wild riders, in the mere wantonness of daring, scoured furiously through the streets, walled as they were on either side by sheets of flame, their vicious and half tamed animals to all appearance equally elated with the strange glee of their masters. The very appearance of these mad warriors must have been semi-barbarous, bearded and browned as they were by exposure, and attired in the costume of the backwoodsmen, with their carbines slung over their shoulders, the long hunting knife thrust into the belt of the deerskin frock, and the canteen slung from the bearskin saddle bows. This, with the roaring of the conflagration, the crush of the falling dwellings, the shouts of these desperate troopers, and the clattering of their horses as they burst ever and anon through the smoke and flames, must have presented as singular and striking a picture as has ever been sketched even by the pencil of romance.

#### TOO SEVERE!

It is said, that if all the tears which Dr. Southard shed when Tobias Watkins was imprisoned;—all that he shed when he was turned out from his Secretaryship;—all that he shed when he was inaugurated Governor;—all that he shed when he fell on his knees before the Legislature, and begged for the appointment of United States Senator;—all that he shed at the late Wig Convention, and at the various Wig township meetings which he has attended,—and on divers other important and interesting periods of his life,—were collected together, they would float a small navy.

Wonder if he ain't shedding some now, at the unfortunate fate of his instructed brother, Peleg Sprague! We hope conscience is doing its perfect work.—*Id.*

The Telegraph is writing a series of letters to prove that there was no "bargain" between Clay and Adams in 1825. The Bank puts its new recruits to hard tasks.—*Troy Budget.*



## FOREIGN.

## FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By an arrival at Boston, Buenos Ayres papers have been received to July 12th inclusive.

Gen. Juan Manuel de Rosas had been elected Governor of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, in the place of Gen. Viamont resigned. It was somewhat uncertain whether he would accept the appointment.

**FALKLAND ISLANDS.**—His Britannic Majesty's ship Conway arrived at Valparaiso on the 13th of May, having on board the following prisoners, who were connected with the late murders at the Falkland Islands, viz. Luciano Flores, Felipe, Manuel Godoy, Manuel Gonzales, Laforre, F. Martinez, D. McKay, J. Stokes, G. Hopkins, and P. Kerwin. The first mentioned are Charcas Indians; the four latter are Englishmen, and formerly belonged to the schooner Unicorn, captain Wm. Low. Those who are stated to be most implicated in the horrid transaction, are in custody on board His Britannic Majesty's survey barque Beagle, Capt. Fitzroy; viz. Henry Chanmer, an Englishman, Antonio Riveo, and Jose Maria Luma. The prisoners by the Conway, were to be sent to England in H. B. M.'s ship Dublin, which was to sail from Valparaiso on the 25th of May, calling at Rio Janeiro. The whole are to be tried in England.

**BUENOS AYRES, June 27.**—Colonel Corbular has arrived in town, having under his care certain individuals, (in number 100) recaptured from the Indians, and who have not been claimed by their relatives.

We hear from authority that a British frigate is in future to be constantly stationed at the Falkland Islands.

## MONTEVIDEO.

**Buenos Ayres, June 28.**—The recent accounts from the above city, are of importance. News of a fresh invasion of the Oriental territory, was circulated in Buenos Ayres on Monday last. It was then said that 300 Brazilian veteran troops had passed the frontier; and taken the Gerro Largo; and that the commandant thereof (Colonel Servando Gomez,) was wounded and made prisoner. The arrival of the schooner packet Minerva, has put us in possession of the following particulars.

A despatch dated Fraile Muerto, 12th inst. from Colonel Servando Gomez to the Government at Montevideo, states that on the morning of the 10th he was attacked by Don Manuel Lavallejo, at the head of 111 men, all Brazilians except 50, the latter being Orientals, and among them various officers and troops of National Guards.

At 11 in the morning he found himself under the necessity of surrendering, owing to the want of ammunition, and the bad position he occupied. The force under his command consisted of 60 men, the third part of whom were killed and wounded. That he (Colonel Gomez) was himself slightly wounded in the face with a ball. The assailants had taken, besides the arms of his troops, 100 lances, 200 swords, &c. He was liberated on the same day, with all his officers, on their parole of honor—notwithstanding which, (according to the despatch,) he was, in compliance with his duty, taking every means in his power to collect a force to oppose the enemy.

**Buenos Ayres, July 12.**—We received Montevideo papers to 4th inst. by the schooner Adelaide, from which it appears that the invasion of the Oriental Territory from the Brazilian frontier, and the attack made on the town of S. Servando on the 10th ult. were on the 20th unknown to President Rivera. He at that date was pursuing the Charcas Indians, having dismissed the militia of Paysandu. The Brazilian marshal Barreto, had on the 6th ult. disarmed 38 individuals, including 18 officers, belonging to the force of Gen. Lavalleja.

## Extract of a Letter.

**LEGHORN, July 29.**—It has pleased the Grand Duke of Tuscany to render this port, from the 1st of August next, a Free Port, in the freest acceptance of the term, as regards the entry and clearance of goods, which may be entered for re-exportation to neighbouring ports, charged with no duties except the small expense of warehousing.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Bank of the United States was declared to be unconstitutional, by Thomas Jefferson.

The act of Congress granting the charter to the U. S. Bank, was an unconstitutional stretch of power.

The Bank of the U. S. has been, and is an irresponsible corporation, and is not amenable to any legal tribunal under this government, constitutionally.

The Bank of the U. S. has refused to submit its books to an examination of the Committee appointed by Congress.

The Bank of the U. S. has refused to pay the dividends due to the government.

The Bank of the U. S. has treated Congress with contempt,

and set the government at defiance, by forcible withholding the public money belonging to our government.

Let the people support the faithful and patriotic administration of President Jackson, at the elections, to put down the power of the Bank, lest the Bank put down the liberty of a free people.

BENJ. PHILLIPS.

## GOLD COINS.

The 'Experiment' is now turning out the *shiners* from the U. States Mint, at the rate of \$25,000 per day.

## SENATOR SOUTHARD'S

*Gross Violations of Law, and abuses while Secretary of the Navy.*

Perhaps the strongest evidences of this man's disregard of all law, if not positive corruption, are found in the account of Amos Binney, late Navy Agent.

Binney commenced his duties as Navy Agent at Boston in February, 1812, and acted in that capacity during the war. His monthly returns, during that period, frequently exhibited balances in his favor, showing that he had advanced money for the Government. On these advances he claimed interest.

In 1819, his claim for interest was allowed by Smith Thompson, then Secretary of the Navy. The balances in his favor at the end of every month, as shown by his own returns, were taken up, interest calculated on them until they were paid by remittances of money from the Treasury, and the whole amount (\$7,679 64) passed to his credit.

His term having expired, he was re-nominated to the Senate by Mr. Monroe at the session of 1824-5; but that body did not confirm him, on account of charges against him, involving his official conduct. Mr. Southard, nevertheless, induced Mr. Adams to give him a *pro tem.* appointment, and send him again to the Senate at the session of 1825-6—when he was rejected.

From the time the Senate refused to confirm his re-appointment, 1824-5, he seems to have entered into a scheme of wholesale depredation upon the Treasury, with the aid of his friend Southard, principally.

It was commenced by Mr. Southard's making him heavy advances of money from the Treasury. On the settlement of his account, up to the commencement of the year 1825, the balance due from him to the United States was \$28,334 57, which had been increased by Mr. Southard's advances, so that upon settlement up to 31st March, 1826, it was no less than \$139,331 84.

The next step was to make him the most unheard of allowances, that pretences might be found for giving him credits, and permitting him to apply a large portion of the money so advanced to his own name.

The Senate adjourned on the 3d March, 1825, after refusing to confirm his nomination. In his account rendered up to 1st January, 1825, and settled on the 11th of March following, the following charges appear for the first time, viz.

For loss on Treasury notes during the war, \$22,717 88  
Commission on the above, 225 91

\$22,942 79

1816, Dec. 31. To commission on purchases and payments at Boston for the use of the United States Navy, and beyond the bounds of my Agency, forwarded by order, to Portsmouth, N. H., Newport, R. I., New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, and Lake Champlain stations, amounting to \$263,930 67

Per annexed schedule, at 2½ per cent. 6,595 25

For receiving, examining, registering, endorsing, counting, and paying \$1,620,874 Treasury notes from Aug. 1814, to October 16, a commission of ¼ per cent. 4,052 62

These charges were not allowed in that settlement; but in a subsequent settlement, up to 20th of April, 1825, the two latter items were passed to his credit by Mr. Southard's directions.

The law declares in express terms, that the compensation of Navy Agents shall be one per cent. on their payments, but never to exceed 2,000 dollars per annum. Mr. Binney had received his 2,000 per annum, and the services charged for in the first item allowed, are such as always have been and are now considered a part of the Navy Agent's regular duties. The second item was for pretended service rendered ten years before, and was in fact for counting and paying away the money, upon the payment of which he had already been allowed his lawful commission.

Yet, Mr. Southard, who abuses the President as a corrupt and false man, did himself allow these outrageous charges, and they were passed to Mr. Binney's credit, thereby enabling him to pocket TEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS of the public money, which Congress had placed at his disposition for the service of the Navy.

About this time Binney ceased to act as Navy Agent in 1826; his account was settled up to the first of May of that year. He

acted as Agent for the months of May and June succeeding; but his account for those months remained unsettled until 1828. It will be remembered, that the balance due from him to the United States on settlement to the 1st of May, 1826, was \$139,331 34.

Early in 1823, he appears to have come on to Washington City, where he remained in constant intercourse with his friends, Watkins and Southard, until June of that year. In this interval he seems to have trumped up a variety of charges to enable him to retain the public money which Mr. Southard had advanced to him. On the 9th April, Southard referred these claims to the President, together with the following letter, viz.

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, }  
8th April, 1828 }

"SIR:—I have the honor to present for your consideration sundry papers relating to the claim of Amos Binney, formerly Navy Agent at Boston.

"The amount of Mr. Binney's claim and the principles involved in it, seem to demand that it should be referred to you.

"I cannot better state the whole case than Mr. Binney has done in papers 1 and 2, to which I beg leave to refer you. The facts he states can, I presume, be substantiated by his papers and the records of the Department. The principles being fixed on which the Department is to act, directions can be given to the Fourth Auditor to settle and adjust the account by them.

"His claim may be divided into three parts.

"1st. For loss on Treasury notes.

"2d. For loss on money which he was compelled by the Department to procure in and from New York.

"3d. For interest.

"The principle applicable to the two first is the same. He received from the Government to be expended in purchases for the use of the Navy and in payment of debts which he had contracted in the various operations in which he was the Agent of the Government during the war, a large amount of Treasury notes and credits on New York in different forms. With all these he was charged at their full nominal value, but when he received and expended them, they were below par, and he could not obtain for them their nominal amount. It is manifest, if this be true, that he actually lost the whole difference between the nominal value and the amount for which he was compelled to part with them. This loss it is not just that he should bear, but by what authority is he to be compensated. The practice of the Department and of the Legislature requires that he should look to Congress for it. For this reason I am not willing to sanction his claim, nor do I believe that it would be proper for you to authorize it to be done.

"The third claim stands on somewhat different grounds, although it does not vary much in the justice of the principle applicable to it. The service required the expenditure of money when he had none in his hands. He was therefore compelled either to let the public service suffer, or borrow money and pay interest upon it; he preferred the latter and his conduct was approved. He, therefore, paid this interest for the public, and it is a common debt which ought to be paid to him.

"I should consider it within the power of the executive to direct it to be paid; but a question has, I believe, sometimes been made on this point in Congress, and as it will be necessary to present the other parts of his claim for Legislative allowance, it would seem to me proper that this should be united with it.

"Mr. Binney is, I believe, desirous of presenting his ideas to you in a personal interview, and I shall await your decision in the whole case. It is perhaps proper to add that the amount claimed by Mr. Binney is very nearly the same as that with which he stands charged on the books of the office.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) S. L. SOUTHARD.  
"The PRESIDENT of the United States."

It does not appear that President Adams gave any opinion or decision upon the points referred to him.

In this letter there are three things to be particularly noted:—

1. That a claim for interest then advanced, was just and ought to be paid."

2. He says it seemed to him "proper," however, that this claim should be referred to Congress.

3. He said in conclusion, "It is perhaps proper to add that the amount claimed by Mr. Binney is very nearly the same as that for which he stands charged on the books of the office."

Let these things be carried forward in the mind of the reader.

It was not until the 3d of June that a settlement of the account took place, and then the following items were passed to Mr. Binney's credit, the largest and worst of them by Mr. Southard's direct authority: viz.

For advances on account of certain public vessels, from 1812 to 1826 inclusive "never before charged" \$3,899 72

Interest on the same 1,406 58

For postages from 1815 to 1825, 115 76

For stationary in 1813, '14, '15, 29 82



Do. from 1816, to 1826 inclusive,  
For horse and chaise and carriage hire, from 1812  
to 1826 inclusive,  
For truckage from 1812 to 1817 inclusive,  
For commission of 2½ per cent. of \$162,217 26, on  
account of purchases for the Marine Corps, from  
1812 to 1821 inclusive,  
For extra clerkhire in 1825 and 1826,  
For travelling to Washington and attending 121  
days to settle accounts,  
For interest on certain notes alleged to have been  
given for monies borrowed on his own private  
credit, and advanced for the benefit of the Govern-  
ment, from 1813 to 1816 inclusive,  
For interest on the above interest,

834 69  
929 68  
1,457 08  
4,865 52  
1,395 83  
856 80  
16,866 31  
12,757 36  
\$45,484 55

We have not time to dwell in detail on the enormity of Mr. Southard's conduct in sanctioning most of these allowances, but must confine our explanations to the most atrocious.

It will be recollected that Mr. Binney's claim for interest on advances made during the war, amounting to \$7,679 64, was settled in 1819 and passed to his credit. That claim embraced every thing he could justly or even plausibly charge for interest; because it was predicated on the balances due to him according to his own statement of his own account, when, if the balances, as shown by the settlements, had been taken, it would have diminished the claim about one half.

Mr. Binney, Mr. Watkins, and Mr. Southard, all knew of this settlement, which had been made in 1819. The proof that Mr. Southard knew it is conclusive, and is as follows:

In 1828, Mr. Binney set up a claim for \$3,899 72, omitted in previous accounts, going back to 1812, and charged interest upon it. The claim for interest was referred to Mr. Southard, who, WITH HIS OWN HAND, wrote the following words upon the voucher, where they now stand, viz.

"Let him be allowed interest upon the aggregate advance of \$3,899 72, in conformity with the decision made by Mr. Secretary Thompson on the former account, 8 March, 1828.

S. L. S."

On the 8th March, 1828, therefore, Mr. Southard knew that Mr. Binney's claim for interest had been settled by authority of Smith Thompson in 1819.

It seems that soon after the 8th of March, a new device was hit upon to enable Mr. Binney to retain the public money in his hands. He made out a long list of notes, which he alleged he had given for monies borrowed during the war, and advanced in payments for the Government, with the interest paid on each, amounting to \$16,866 31, to which he made affidavit, swearing that he had advanced the money for the use of the public, and that the interest had never been allowed to him. Mr. Southard knew, as we have shown, that the whole amount of interest which could, with any show of justice, be claimed, had been allowed nine years before; that the account was false, and the affidavit a perjury. The means were at hand to prove, that he had never executed such notes as were set forth on the list, to an immense amount, and the accounts, showed that during many months covered by this new charge for interest, he was actually indebted to the Government from 5,000 to 100,000 dollars!!! Yet, when this list, and the charge for interest predicated on it, together with many other claims of Mr. Binney, were submitted to him, Mr. Southard first sent them to the President, as we have seen, declaring that the charge was just, but ought to be referred to Congress, and finally returned it to the 4th Auditor, with the following letter, directing its allowance, viz.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
21st May, 1828.

Sir:—Having examined the claims of Amos Binney, late Navy Agent, at Boston, as far as the pressure of business during a session of Congress will permit, I see no reason to doubt the justice of a claim on his part for losses on Treasury notes, interest, &c. But I do not feel at liberty to authorize the allowance of any of the items, except for interest actually paid by him, which you will be pleased to settle.

For the other claims he will be obliged to address himself to Congress, where, I do not doubt that his application will be successful.

I am, respectfully, &c.

(Signed) SAM'L L. SOUTHARD.

T. WATKINS, Esq. 4th Auditor.

Accordingly, Mr. Watkins, in obedience to Mr. Southard's instructions, did allow the charge of \$16,866 31 for interest, and added \$12,757 36 for interest upon that interest, all which added to the interest allowed on the pretended omissions, \$1,406 58, made the enormous sum of THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND, THIRTY DOLLARS, AND TWENTY FIVE CENTS. This was allowed when all parties concerned, Mr. SOUTHARD, Mr.

Watkins, and Mr. Binney, KNEW that not a cent was due, the WHOLE INTEREST ACCOUNT having been settled in 1819.

Did Mr. Southard stop here? No! The views of the conspirators to fleece the Treasury seem to have extended with lapse of time. The claims set up by Mr. Binney had, as we have seen, in April, 1828, been referred by Mr. Southard to President Adams, with a letter concluding as follows:—

"It is perhaps proper to add, that the amount claimed by Mr. Binney is very nearly the same as that with which he stands charged on the books of this office."

This shows, that in April the only object was to allow Mr. Binney credits enough to balance the \$139,331 84 advanced by Mr. Southard after the Senate refused to confirm Mr. Binney's re-appointment, and then standing charged against him. It further shows, that Mr. Southard, on the 8th of April, 1828, KNEW that the whole of Mr. Binney's claims then set up, were only about equal to the amount standing charged against him, and that little or nothing could be coming to him, if THEY WERE ALL ALLOWED.

Well, the allowance of all Mr. Binney's claims for omissions and commissions, interest and interest upon interest, such as were never before heard of in this country and never exceeded in fraud, perjury, and corruption, in any government upon which the sun ever shone, still left Mr. Binney in debt to the government upwards of \$9,000, as was officially reported by the 4th Auditor on the 3d June, 1828.

What does Mr. Southard, who had told the President in April that Mr. Binney's claims were only about equal to the amount standing charged against him, and had in May allowed an interest account of about thirty thousand dollars, which he knew in March had been fully settled in 1819? On the very day that Mr. Binney was so reported in debt over \$9,000, he advanced him THIRTY THOUSAND MORE out of the public Treasury!!! Yes, although Mr. Binney had been two years out of office, was officially reported over nine thousand dollars in debt to the Government, and was not in public employment, this honest, pure, constitution-loving and law-abiding Secretary of the Navy, placed in his hands thirty thousand dollars more of the public money!

And what was the object? To enable him to apply it to his own use, as he had done so large a portion of the 139,000 dollars advanced by Mr. Southard after the refusal of the Senate to confirm Binney's re-appointment in 1824-5, and still standing in his debit in 1828! This is shown by the pretence on which the advance was made. It was nothing more nor less than a letter from Mr. Watkins, so extraordinary that he did not choose to expose it to the perusal of his Clerk, by having it recorded in his own office, setting forth other monstrous claims of Mr. Binney, which it was asserted would ultimately be passed to his credit. It would seem that Mr. Southard could not read this letter without knowing it to be false. Mr. Binney's claim for loss on the Treasury notes, which had been referred to Mr. Southard, and by him to the President, was but \$22,591 97, and it was declared in this letter to be \$39,153 96, "supported by satisfactory legal vouchers," and the other portions of the letter are such as could deceive no honest man who chose to read it.

If the object of the advance were at all doubtful, it is further proved by the subsequent acts of Mr. Watkins. In the winter of 1828-9, Mr. Binney came again to Washington to settle accounts. He was then charged on the 4th Auditor's books, with \$39,031 93.

On the 3d of March, 1829, he rendered another account current, repeating the old and trumping up other charges more monstrous than ever, balancing the whole account charged against him and bringing the Government in debt to him \$143,000!! Among these charges were about 35,000 dollars for extra commissions, 50,000 for regular commissions, 39,000 for loss on Treasury notes, and 30,000 interest thereon! with brokerages, exchanges, &c.

Mr. Watkins allowed a variety of extra commissions, upon principles already recognised by Mr. Southard, crediting him with over \$80,000, balanced the whole \$39,000 charged to Mr. Binney, and brought the Government in debt to him upwards of \$49,000!! Accompanying Mr. Watkins's report to the Second Comptroller was the following letter, setting forth truly the principles on which most of the allowances were made, viz.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Fourth Auditor's Office, 7th March, 1829.

Sir: In the last settlement of the accounts of Amos Binney, late Navy Agent at Boston, sundry charges, the vouchers for which are herewith enclosed, were suspended on the ground that it was not competent to the accounting officers to decide what should be considered as extra-official duties, for which the law allows additional or extra compensation. That question seems now to have been settled by a recent decision of the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to other items of his accounts precisely similar in character to those supported by the accompanying

vouchers; and I have accordingly reported a balance due to Amos Binney of forty-nine thousand and thirty-three dollars and twenty cents, excluding from the account sundry charges for loss on Treasury notes, for which he has a memorial now pending before Congress.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't,

(Signed)

T. WATKINS.

RICHARD CUTTS, Esq.

Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

For this purpose, therefore, did Mr. Southard make the advance of \$30,000 in June, 1828. The monstrous allowances sustained by fraud and perjury, and made by his authority, had absorbed nearly the whole of the \$139,000 due from Mr. Binney; and although in April he tells the President that Mr. Binney's claims are only about equal to the amount standing charged to him, in June he advances him \$30,000 more, to be balanced by other new and unheard-of claims, which purpose his friend, Mr. Watkins, attempts to carry into effect in his report of March 7th, 1829!! There is strong reason to believe, and we do believe, that at least \$10,000 of this \$30,000 never left Washington City, but was here applied to political purposes in 1828!

But this career of unexampled profligacy was cut short by the new administration, which the honest Mr. Southard so violently assails. Mr. Southard had resigned on the 3d of March, 1829; Mr. Watkins was removed on the 19th; his report of the 7th never passed; the allowances of interest, &c., made upon false papers, have been re-charged; and the present administration is attempting to RECOVER BACK, about SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the public money which this CAREFUL and HONEST administrator of the Navy Department intended to give to his friend, Mr. Binney!

People of New Jersey! We pledge ourselves that every thing herein stated as fact is not only true, but is susceptible of proof. The original letters, papers, and accounts, or recorded copies, so far as Mr. Southard is concerned, are now in the Navy and Treasury Departments at Washington, and will be forthcoming whenever there shall be an investigation.

Yet, this man, who has violated the constitution and laws, without care or conscience, and thrown away the public money by TENS OF THOUSANDS, dares to charge Gen. Jackson with falsehood and corruption! Did Congress appropriate money and put it in Mr. Southard's hands to advance to Mr. Binney, or pay his old claims for commissions and interest, whether just or unjust? Did not Mr. Southard wilfully violate the law when he applied the monies appropriated for Pay of the Navy Afloat and Provisions to such purposes? And what plea can be set up for allowing a claim for interest which he knew had been allowed nine years before, and for advancing to Mr. Binney 30,000 dollars, after telling the President Mr. Binney had in his hands as much as he claimed?

Mr. Southard hates an administration which has cut him off from the Treasury, and exposed him. He is attempting to save himself by charging crimes like his own on honest men. But we trust the People of New Jersey will now understand why Samuel L. Southard omitted to swear to the whole truth in the case of Watkins.

They will see who it is, that has plundered their Treasury. Andrew Jackson, the hero and patriot, who has merely directed the public money to be changed from a corrupt depository to honest ones, or Samuel L. Southard, his reviler and slanderer, who has violated the constitution and set the laws at naught, in the management and application of the monies placed at his disposition for the support of our glorious Navy.

They will determine whether SUCH A MAN shall disobey the instructions of their Legislature with impunity, and be hereafter considered the true representative of the honest farmers and workmen of a patriotic State.

#### MEMORANDUMS.

PHILADELPHIA,  
ELIZABETH ST.—NEAR SOUTH SIXTH.

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